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OR,

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### General Summary of News.

#### ASIA.

**India.**—Our intelligence from the interior gives some hope of the apprehended evils of famine being likely to be averted by the rains which have lately fallen. Throughout the Upper Provinces the prospect of the grain crops is much improved, and in the Lower Provinces the change has been such as to cause a very marked decline in the price of Rice and other grain, during the past week.

A Letter that we have before us, dated from Naa Colly, Aug. 20, 1819, says, that the first crop of rice is nearly all cut in that neighbourhood, and the ryots were all engaged in planting the second. The rain, it is added, had been abundant, and had extended to Chittagong.

At Allahabad, the apprehension of famine had been so great at first, that the grain-holders stored all their stock in magazines, and shewed a reluctance to sell at almost any price. The fall of rain in that quarter, had however, induced them to supply the market at very little above the ordinary rate.

At Cawnpore, the same thing had taken place, and throughout the whole of Bundelcund the rains had given hopes of a harvest not less abundant than usual.

The corroborating testimony of all these reports from opposite quarters of India, induces us to hope that the visitation of famine need not be dreaded; and that the distress, which the mere apprehension of this calamity has already created, will be gradually removed.

**New South Wales.**—We were prevented yesterday from giving more of the intelligence contained in the Gazette of this Settlement, by the space assigned to matters of equal, or perhaps greater interest; but having no call upon our columns for European topics to-day, we devote such room as we can spare from the favors of Correspondents, and the great length of the Orders of Government, to the sequel of the Sydney Papers in our hands.

Details of crime, and sentences of punishment and death, fill as might be expected a large space in all the Papers from this receptacle of English convicts; and from the former habits of the offenders, the punishments are necessarily more severe in proportion to the nature of the offence than is observable in Europe.

Among those now before us, we notice the following, which, as a picture of the state of one portion of the population of this colony, and a specimen of the ordinary events that come under almost daily notice there, may be transcribed as they appear in the Gazette of the 17th of April, as follows:

“Yesterday Thomas Whitear was brought before the Superintendent of Police, charged by his master, Mr. E. S. Hall, of Surry Hills, with having embezzled upwards of £40 of the complainant's money.—The prisoner was Mr. Hall's govern-

ment servant, and had been his milk carrier, as which he had obtained the sums alleged.—He confessed his offence, and was sentenced to three months solitary imprisonment on bread and water, and to Newcastle for the remainder of his term of transportation.

Richard Scadden, James Fitzsimmons, Wm. Trenaine, and John Burton, were this day brought before the Bench of Magistrates, charged with an escape from the Colony in an open boat, about a month since.—They were apprehended by a military party off Newcastle; and are sentenced to 100 lashes each on Friday next, in the Market-place at Sydney; and to be confined to the gaol gang for the space of 12 calendar months, to be worked in double irons.

Joseph Johnson, convicted as being the promoter and ringleader of a gang that had cut from her moorings in Cockle Bay a boat belonging to Mr. Dickson, about three months since, with an intent to escape from the Colony, was sentenced to 150 lashes on Friday next, in the Market-place at Sydney; and sent to Newcastle for the remainder of his sentence.

Yesterday morning Thomas Ray, Thomas Smith, and John Jones, were executed pursuant to their sentences, passed at the late Criminal Court. At eight o'clock they were taken from the County Gaol, and were assisted to get into a cart prepared for their conveyance to their final place of worldly destiny. Their gloomy progress was attended by a second cart conveying three coffins, which spectacle would to the reflecting part of the crowd add considerably to the doleful feeling which naturally accompanies an unhappy fellow creature under such circumstances of real horror. These sufferers had been in the Colony but a short time; but a few months; their corporal appearance in the last stage of suffering betrayed not the appearances of want; their duty had been appointed; but they had still in contemplation plans of supporting a vicious course of living, which the peculiar circumstances of the place in which they were, could not long permit. We now, however, come to the last report upon this melancholy subject. The miserable men were at the place of execution received by our Reverend Chaplain, Mr. Cowper; who dwelt with them in prayer for upwards of an hour. They were all very penitent, and confessed to the Reverend Gentleman and those around him the justness of their punishment; and appeared to be stricken in their last moments with the infallibility of the laws, in the detection and punishment of vice.”

After this, we may notice, a very remarkable visitation which the colony has experienced, as relating a fact not only of local importance to the agriculturist of New South Wales, but interesting to all the lovers of Natural History, of which no doubt many are to be found among our readers. We give it in the writer's own words.

“The floods, the rains occasioning which, together with the intervals of heat necessary to the hatching of the beetles egg, have been more generally destructive of our field and forest grasses than they were in 1812, which also was a direful season; whereupon we received the following communication

from a Correspondent who appeared to have bestowed much trouble on the subject:

'Your late remarks on the subject of the caterpillar having induced me to bestow some attention upon it, I beg to communicate the result of my observations, and hope, that trifling as they may be, they may nevertheless operate as a stimulus to others whose longer experience may the better enable them to treat on a matter of so much consequence to the farmer and grazier, and of consequent magnitude to the general interests of the Colony.

I cultivate, in the vicinity of Sydney, an extensive farm, on which I have a garden and orchard.—As February finished with rain, so March began; and during these rains I first perceived the caterpillar, in numbers that astonished me; and what was to me no less unaccountable was, that they appeared to have attained their full growth when first observed, as I never afterwards perceived any difference in their size. Of their origin, therefore, I can form no possible conjecture. The grazing ground was entirely covered all about me; and in the space of a yard square of grass four or five inches high, I collected as many insects as filled a three pint measure. My garden contained most table vegetables, of which all escaped but the asparagus, the leaves of which were a good deal destroyed, but the haulm not touched. Potatoes, cabbages, calivances, and other pease and beans, were all untouched; but the asparagus completely covered, as I really believe there were from eighty to one hundred in many instances upon a single stalk. Horses and horned cattle grazed in fields that swarmed, and must have devoured prodigious numbers with the grass. While I witnessed the devastating progress of this little animal, I was disheartened by their number, and the extent of ground they covered, from suggesting any means to destroy them; but I am now sorry that I made no experiment of the kind, as I had much time upon my hands, and had I been so fortunate as to make any discovery of promised utility, even upon a slender scale, it might have benefitted future years. I remarked, that the only spontaneous production of the field or heath that they obviously appeared to shun was the fern. In the afternoon of Sunday, the 5th, as I entered a beaten track, the ground appeared to be in motion; occasioned by the innumerable multitudes of caterpillars moving all in one direction. They were in single rows, joined head and tail together, in one connected line composed of many hundreds. They were travelling directly east, and pursued their course, surmounting every impediment that opposed them; and if either of the rows was disunited, they came again into contact, not joining with any other than that from which they had separated. I might have slain thousands in a moment and have thus avenged their unwelcome incursion upon my grounds, to the inevitable injury of my stock; but all this regularity of motion, the precise order in which they conducted their retreat, inspired me with sentiments of forbearance, and I consented to their escape. Night coming on, I left them to pursue their march without interruption, and the day following scarcely any, were to be seen in those places that had so lately swarmed. Whither they went I know not, nor do I know from whence they came; but I am wholly of opinion, that had they appeared two months later in the year, the whole of the wheat then up must have been inevitably cut off. I have nothing more to add than the assurance, that so far from imagining they have any property inimical to vegetation, the fields about my neighbourhood, which were literally laid waste, have already recovered their verdure, and that the growth of the grass appears better than when it had been eaten off by cattle.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

VERITAS.

A recent Correspondent reports upon the same subject, that the insect which appears now differs considerably from

the former in its colour; and the crustaceous cover upon the back much harder. In size, however, he finds no distinction; but its rapacity has extended itself more widely. An experiment was a week ago tried upon several; a strong lime water was thrown upon the back of one, but had no effect upon it; another walked over a surface of dry slaked lime, but with no difference of effect. Another was turned upward, and had a mixture of lime water and salt thrown on its belly, which laid it for some little time motionless, but it recovered. Immersed in lime water, one lived a quarter of a minute; in clear water another died in half a minute, but had for a long time sustained itself on the surface, keeping the head above water; heavy rains it would therefore seem must drown all those that are on the ground, or any where in which the water entirely covers them a minute. Those examined were all very full of the verdure of which they had deprived the grasses; and they exuded a green mucus in great quantity. They seldom remain more than a month; in which time they do more injury than could have been dreaded from the highest flood; spreading at once over the face of the earth, in desolating myriads, rejecting nothing that is vegetable, but laying man as well as his most useful creatures under contributions the most desolating. A respectable farmer assures us that a blade of grass is not within miles of him; and that were it not for his straw, his cattle could not be saved.

The account which Mr. Potts gives of this little destroyer, forming the article "Grubs," is, that they "are a kind of worms which destroy the corn by feeding upon its roots: they are transformed every fourth year into beetles called Cockchafers, May-bugs, &c. They are very destructive when in their vermicular state (such as they are now with us) and cannot then be easily destroyed, because they go far into the ground. Mr. Potts describes those insects of an inch to an inch and a half long; having six legs in front, but does not notice the eight hinder feet, or rather short pillars, which seem of more use in raising the creature's bulk to the height of the fore legs, which appear forked: something like the claw of a crab, but the shorter prong higher up the leg, or claw. Another author states an example of a damage to a fine meadow having been much reduced by the immediate mowing it as soon as the herbage was perceived to be attacked; by which early precaution a good quantity of hay was preserved, and the worms forsook the field; as in that state they are very voracious, and led by instinct to traverse towards the best pastures.

He also notices that all gardens or paddocks may be kept tolerably free by poultry, they being, as soon as satiated, which will soon happen, followed by children to pick them off the ground or leaves, and collecting them into baskets.

The wheat butterfly, we are also sorry to learn, is likely to prove injurious to many stacks which have been penetrated by the rains, and become heated.—Upon this additional cause of disaster we derive the following information from a very generally esteemed authority:

Some time ago an insect, called the corn-butterfly committed such ravages while in its vermicular state, in France, that upwards of 200 parishes were ruined by it; and the ministry offered a reward to the discoverer of an effectual remedy against this destroying worm. The cure which was at last discovered, was, to heat the corn in an oven so much as not to destroy its vegetative power, but sufficiently to destroy the small worms which made their nest in the substance of the grain, and at last eat out the substance so completely, that nothing could be got from the husk, even by boiling it in water. It is certain, that though insets can bear a great deal of cold, they are easily destroyed by a slight degree of heat; nor is the vegetative power of corn easily destroyed, even when kept for a long time in a pretty strong heat. This method must therefore be very effectual for destroying all kinds of insects.



with which grain is apt to be infected: but care must be taken not to apply too great a heat; and the adjusting of the precise degree necessary to destroy the insect, without hurting the corn, will be attended with some difficulty. The precautions already recommended, when treating of the mildew in wheat, may be adopted with success."

The following paragraphs of a general nature are from the succeeding Gazette of the 24th of April, and deserve a place:

"The present season has given abundance to insects of various kinds. At a shop in George-street two square bottles of mustard, which had stood for some days open, were yesterday morning observed by a child to be in a state of motion on the surface. A small group, i. e. a group of small persons, in all countries acknowledged by the name of children, were soon found gazing at the wonder; and one who seemed to possess a little of the talent of thinking and examining, discovered the cause of this extraordinary undulating motion to proceed from the briskness of some living thing, which though in its individual magnitude might seem trifling, yet made amends in its numbers for its natural deficiency. The bottles were soon examined with a glass, and the little creatures, which may from their minuteness be classed as a second order of animalculæ, were perceived to be excessive in number, all white, which congregated gave them the appearance of a white dust. They had six legs, and were as transparent as any unvitified substance could be; each of the longer kind, for there was a difference of size, shewing at the hinder part two prongs as long nearly as their whole body, which they appeared to use in accelerating their motion, which was very quick and agile. Upon removal of the bottles the little creatures had by the next morning covered a table, climbed into glasses, and were in such multitudes as to cover large spaces, still appearing but as a slight dust, unless by accident that seeming dust should be perceived to be in motion: and that they should generate in mustard, whose acrimonious and pungent qualities would appear sufficient to repel and not to encourage the swarms, must appear a curiosity to those who are attached to the studies of nature."

The wheat harvest, which has been the finest that has been known on the island, is generally finished throughout the settlement.

The following unusual symptoms, in consequence of the bite of a snake, we have just been informed of:—Some time ago, as John Thomas, pilot at Port Dalrymple, was returning in a boat from the Young Lachlan, as soon as he had landed, and had only walked a few paces on the beach, he was bit by a snake in the foot. Every means that humanity could suggest were resorted to at the time; but we are sorry to state, that the man has remained ever since in a state of delirium, raving terribly at intervals; and now remains in the General Hospital at Launceston, under medical care, with very little hope of recovery."

Besides the Sydney Gazettes, there are Newspapers published also at Hobart's Town, in New South Wales, and the following extracts given from a file of these, up to the 10th of April, are worthy of notice, as a corresponding picture to that furnished before. We give them under their respective dates:

"Feb. 19.—A Coroner's Inquest assembled at New Norfolk on Monday last, to view the body of the unfortunate old man Matthew Wood, who had been so inhumanly murdered by two villains on the Wednesday previous, as we reported in our last Gazette.—From the evidence of the old woman, the wife of the deceased, it appears that at the time the murder and robbery were committed, they were both in bed, being about nine o'clock at night; that they had no light within; and that the robbers rushed in at the window after forcing it open. They

immediately demanded the old man's money, of which the old woman states he had £25, and as the same is now missing, it is supposed to have been taken with the other booty which the murderers carried off. Finding the old man resisted, they instantly tied his hands behind his back, fastening the end of the cord to another that was fixed round his neck, which were hauled so tight that from the beating and struggling of the deceased, there remains no doubt but that he was actually strangled in this miserable situation. A pair of trowsers were thrown over his head, and tied under the same cord which was round his neck. They then tied the old woman's hands before her, robbed the house, and soon after made off, leaving the poor woman in such a helpless state by beating her, that she was unable to give any alarm till the Friday following. We regret to add, that notwithstanding every exertion of the Police the perpetrators of this inhuman murder remain at present undiscovered. The verdict in this case was, Wilful murder against two men unknown."

March 6.—The schooner Young Lachlan, which, for the convenience of loading, was at anchor in the river abreast of Captain Howard, the owner's residence and store on Macquarie Point, was in the night of Saturday last carried out of the river by a band of pirates. The master of the vessel was gone into the country; and it appears that the under bolt, &c. were left on board, and that the lower sails were bent. There being a strong land wind, and the night dark, and the position in which the vessel lay outside the harbour enabling the pirates to get her over to the other shore without being observed, she was not seen by the guard at Mulgrave Battery. At day break the event became known, and two Government boats, with the Pilot and a party of the 84th Regiment, were dispatched in pursuit. Soon after mid-day, Mr. Birch's sloop, which was stripped a mere hull, was got ready to follow with another party of the 48th, Captains Howard and Bunster accompanying Captain Kelly in this vessel, which being a good sailer, must overtake the schooner should they get sight of her.

The boats returned on Wednesday evening, having been round Bruni Island, and into the Huon River, &c.

We are informed that there was no water on board the Young Lachlan, and only three water casks; in which case she could not even quit the land without that scanty supply; and as no part of the neighbouring coast will be left unsearched, sanguine hopes may be entertained of her being discovered and brought back.

March 13.—Captain Kelly, of the brig Sophia, who we stated in our last to have gone out in Mr. Birch's shallop, in search of the schooner Young Lachlan, returned to Port on Sunday morning, without having seen any thing of that vessel. On Bruni Island, he picked up four seamen, the crew of the Young Lachlan, who were confined below when the pirates boarded, and were landed on that island.

The following are the names of the pirates:—

Malcolm Campbell, George Young, John Wallis, Daniel Clarke, Robert Edon, Obadiah Savage, Patrick Cotton, Henry Cooper, William Evans, William Green, Samuel O'Hara, Christopher Kead, and John Cartwright."

The last paragraph with which we shall close our extracts from this Paper, reminds one of that country to which Whittington, the Lord Mayor of London, so renowned in the Tales of the Nursery, sent his favorite cat and laid the foundation of his future fortunes. It is as follows:

"The quantity of rats now in the Colony becomes surprising. They are imported by every vessel that arrives; and neither cats, traps, nor terriers can keep them under."

## Brevet Rank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

On my arrival in Calcutta, your Journal was put into my hands, containing a *refuting* answer to that part of my Letter to Lord Hastings, which treats of Brevet Rank; and I now sit down to reply to it, although the noise and bustle of a ghaut are but bad encouragers of any thing in the shape of a literary pursuit: if, however, these things will not assist me, the mention of them will serve to excuse any literal errors, which I am sure you will perceive as you peruse this Letter.

I have none, Sir, of an author's foolish fondness for the production of my pen, and cannot therefore feel at all annoyed (even if that would avail me any thing) at seeing whatever I write freely, and at the same time liberally, criticised. I did not take the liberty of addressing the greatest personage in India, for the satisfaction of my personal vanity, but with the worthier motive of being useful to the Army; and although my Letter is addressed to His Lordship, still it is intended for the general perusal of my brother Officers, and open to every correction or amendment, which their superior judgment and good intentions may bestow upon it.

I have endeavoured to point out the means of improving the Bengal Army, but if I have erred, then those will improve it, who succeed in refuting me. Without however being either obstinate or self-sufficient, I must still retain the same opinion of this Brevet Rank, which I at first set out with, until I meet with still more irresistible arguments against it, than any hitherto adduced by this Writer of the New School. He thinks I have mistaken the nature of the rank in question, but I can assure him to the contrary; nor can he, I believe, quote a single word or sentence from my Letter, which goes even distantly, to say that I conceive the promotion is (as he says I do) to be *Regimental*: this however is towards the middle of his Letter; but I shall begin where he does, and go regularly through with him:

His second paragraph cannot but be pleasing to me, and sincerely do I wish that I could avail myself of the hospitable invitation with which it concludes; but I must say at the same time, that his wine would have to be stronger than his arguments, or we should both be apt to remain *in statu quo* with regard both to our sobriety and opinions.

He goes on to say that he found the *error* into which I have fallen with regard to Brevet rank, very general among the Officers at the Presidency, and maintained by people of very good sense; which is some consolation, for, even if I be wrong, I shall "err with Plato," or with half a dozen of them probably; but it remains to be seen whether my ideas of this rank are *confused*, and whether I can distinguish between Army and Regimental promotion. His arguments will most likely (like the rockets of a Native Army) recoil upon himself, and do more damage than if they had hit the intended mark; for he quotes my assertion that (v. p. 63) no Officer could brook to be commanded by a Junior of yesterday, and he then says that they have to brook it every day, owing to the effects of Regimental promotion. But he does not consider that where the supercession takes place agreeably to the uncontrollable events of fate, and the *established usage* of the Army; it differs widely from the manner I mean, and which (if I could argue with ability, equal but to half my good will,) every idea of introducing it would be bashed for ever.

When Officers are once posted to Regiments, they know they must take the chances of their own Corps, till they attain the Majority; and if more deaths and resignations happen in another Regiment, the promotion thereby given to a Junior in the service is not looked upon with that discontent and jealousy which could not (I appeal to human nature if it could) fail to attend upon the adventitious supercession by which *merit* is to be rewarded.

But even this common method by which old Officers are overtopped is severely felt by them, and they hardly ever fail to express their indignation, and to shew the poignancy of their feelings if they happen to be sent on any duty under their former juniors; and my Opponent has not seen half the service that I have, if he has never remarked the above circumstance. Nay the Directors themselves are so sensible how galling it must be to a justly proud and zealous Officer to be superceded by events which no power on earth can control, that to remedy it as far as possible, they have instituted a regular Brevet Rank for all Subalterns of 15 years standing; and the same delicacy of feeling will, and does, always prevent

a Commanding Officer from sending an old Officer under an (I may say) *actual* junior, unless the paucity of Officers leaves him no alternative.

My Opponent says that an older Officer often has to report to a Brigade Major and Deputy Quarter Master General, but why he brings that forward as a proof of my erring I leave it to himself to explain. Is he so little aware of the Rules of the Army as not to know that although we must address a junior Staff Officer, still that it is in *reality* the Commanding Officer we write to? for if a Regimental Captain wants to make any request, or to report his arrival, he surely does not make it to the Adjutant, but through him.

One weak point, Sir, in an argument, does it a great deal of harm, and let any one who may read this Letter, tell me if ever he has seen one that goes to prove a less degree of military knowledge in the person who adduces it than this does. In fact the whole of his argument about Regimental supercession must fall to the ground, because it not only cannot be avoided, but it is no more like, nor fit to be compared to, the Brevet supercession of which I speak, than the sun to a farthing candle.

At any rate, does he mean to say, that because *one evil* exists, we are to introduce *others*, and because we are now superceded in a certain degree, we are to be made still more liable to meet with such an occurrence. I could mention names too, in proof of the existence of supercession by regular promotion, and two of them are Lieutenant Colonel Scott, commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, and the late Lieutenant Colonel Gahan, who although his senior in length of service, by I know not how many years, was yet for a long time kept under him at Nagpore; and moreover, that he represented this circumstance so strongly to the Marquis of Hastings, that His Lordship recommended Colonel Adams, to remove Lieutenant Colonel Gahan; but from certain facts which the maxim "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*" prevents my relating, he was continued under the control of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, till almost the day of his death.

I allude to this circumstance to show that the Commander in Chief is himself not only aware of, but ever desirous to alleviate, the unpleasantness of an old Officer's situation in that particular; and that I therefore cannot bring myself to think, though I have heard it said, that either His Lordship or the Court of Directors will ever agree to the introduction of this *Brevet by Merit*, which I fear interest will some time or other, cause to be denominated *Merit by Brevet*.

The Writer of the New School says also, that a sentence of a Court Martial may be the means of superceding an old Officer; very true, but then such Officer has only himself to blame, and cannot therefore with justice complain of ill luck!

He goes on to say, that Brevet Rank gives no command in the Regimental duties, and (although he seems to think I was ignorant of this before) I am perfectly well aware that his assertion is undeniable; nor do I see in what way it makes either for or against my argument, so shall let it pass without farther comment.

I see just as little use or relevancy in his laying down the names and relative rank of so many Officers, or in his saying that *because* we are superceded every day as it is, we should not grumble at being still more so! nor do I even agree with him in thinking that the Army would feel either pride or satisfaction in seeing Captain Fitzgerald made a Major *per saltem*, as my Opponent would have him. I feel a great pride in Fitzgerald's being a Bengal Officer, and I happen to be very well known to him, and esteem his private character as much as I admire his public one; and moreover like to see him a Paymaster and honorary Aid-de-camp, but I should not like to see him a Major so much before his time, and by such means as is recommended by the New School writer.

His next paragraph is a curious, and an ill founded one, I believe to boot; and as such I shall quote it at length, that every one may judge for themselves: "There are indeed *some* who would prefer a promotion by Lottery to even the least rise by merit or selection, because they think in that they would have an equal chance; while in the other case they feel conscious they would be outstripped by the active and the enterprising. But this is not the general feeling of the Army. Certainly these are not the feelings of the younger part, whose utmost exertions would be called forth by even the rare and distant hope of promotion."

Now I don't believe there is *one* who would prefer a Lottery promotion to a *regular* one, nor can I discover what part of my Letter gave rise to the mention of chance promotion meeting with such a preference; and as to the feelings of the younger classes, it



strikes me I am better acquainted with what they are, than this New School officer is, and I am inclined to think that at least nine-tenths of them agree with me in my ideas of the Brevet promotion.

His next paragraph is not defensible any more than the preceding ones, for my objection that older and steadier Officers would be passed over for want of *opportunities* of distinguishing themselves is intended to apply to all rewards; but I said that their being passed over in other respects, would not be so injurious to them as Brevet supercession, and I say so still; as to superior *batta* and *laced coats* they must be the invention of his own brain, for I am sure I have not mentioned them.

His notions of the *pernicious* effects of pecuniary rewards are too romantic and chivalrous for these days; for I never knew Officers more *backward* or *mean* in a campaign because they had great hopes of immense *booty*, nor has General Ochterlony, as far as I have heard, degenerated at all since he got £1,000 a year; and if Captains Staunton and Fitzgerald are to get £500 and a sword, I would venture a good deal that they will be as ready to defend and attack, as ever they were; and consequently, till I see as many *practical* proofs (leaving out His Grace of Wellington) of the *bad* effects of money, as I do of the *good* ones, my friend of the New School must excuse my differing with him in his ideas of generous and noble feelings!

His four next paragraphs I shall pass over, because I am not acquainted with the *particular* regulations under which this new Brevet is to be introduced, but I am against its introduction altogether. The Writer, however, is an admirer of the Buonapartean system (which I am not).

The following paragraph is misunderstood entirely by him, and I shall therefore just put him right in as few words as possible. It has never been an *established rule*, that promotion should be regulated by seniority among the *Native* part of the Army, which at once destroys the *parallel* which my Answerer wishes to lay down, and shows he does not possess an overabundance of knowledge regarding the *minor* parts of our Regulations. It is only *conditionally* that seniority takes effect among the Sepoys, as I have very fully explained in my Letter, and I therefore maintained that it should not be too much attended to. Besides, there is a very great difference in people being raised from the ranks, and those who were never so low down, which requires different Regulations altogether. In fine this *parallel* of his, is a very *crooked* kind of one.

I find my Letter is getting too long, and shall therefore say no more on the subject at present; but as I hope, for the general good, to see the matter fully discussed, other opportunities will no doubt present themselves, and I shall never let them pass.

I am, Sir, &c.

A FRIEND TO THE ARMY.

Calcutta,  
August 26, 1819.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MONDAY, MARCH 8.

### BALANCES OF PUBLIC MONEY.

On the motion of the CANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Exchequer Consolidation Act. [The late hour at which this discussion arose, (nearly Twelve o'clock), compels us to give a brief sketch of the proceedings.]

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, at so late an hour, would do no more than give an idea of the subject which he wished to submit to the consideration of the Committee. Honourable Members were aware that according to present practice, the produce of the Consolidated Fund, which was accumulating in the Exchequer, was not by law applicable to the public service. Thus a large sum of money was locked up, which could only be used at the close of the quarter. The interest upon it was entirely lost to the public, and fell into the hands of the Bank of England, a practice which was authorised by law. He should now propose that the Treasury be empowered to apply to the public service, out of the growing produce of the consolidated fund, a sum not exceeding six

millions; replacing, in its stead, exchequer Bills, as a security, to be made good at the close of the quarter, out of the funds granted for the services of the year. Mr. Perceval had proposed a similar measure in 1808 to the extent of five millions, but had afterwards preferred closing with the Bank for an advance of three millions, without interest. In Ireland, however, the practice had been to apply the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year, taking care at the same time to give the same securities which he should propose. The agreement entered into by Mr. Perceval with the Bank, expired on the 5th of April 1815, but had since been prolonged till 1817. The balances in Mr. Perceval's time were very considerable, and might amount to eleven or twelve millions. They had now been much reduced, and a large sum was taken from them for the payments of the Sinking Fund, which instead of taking place in one gross sum at the beginning of each quarter, were now issued gradually. The balances were now about as low as it was possible they could be in a state of peace. They did not amount to more, and sometimes to less than ten days provision for the public service. It was scarcely practicable to reduce them lower; but of course the Finance Committee would turn its serious attention to the subject. On the expiration of the last arrangement a question had arisen whether the Bank would consent to a measure of the present kind. Now he was happy to state, the Bank were willing to give their consent. But although he should propose to issue six millions every quarter, they would be subject to make up any deficiencies which might have previously existed. As there were arrears to the amount of 3,300,000*l.* the six millions of the present quarter would only operate to the extent of 2,700,000*l.* for the good of the public. He should also propose a clause to limit the duration of this new arrangement to the 5th July, 1820: but felt convinced that the House having perceived its advantages, would be of opinion that it should be renewed. He then moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this Committee that it is expedient that the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain be made applicable in each quarter, to an amount not exceeding six millions on the whole at any time, to such services as shall be voted by Parliament, *unf* the same be required for the services for which it is appropriated."

Mr. MABERLEY complained that the 9th of March had arrived before any thing had been done to explain and settle the finances of the year. The six millions mentioned by the Right Hon. Gentleman as being partly intended to cover arrears, were now sunk to 2,700,000*l.* which would not be sufficient by 300,000*l.* to repay the three millions due to the Bank. The current expenditure of the country was twenty millions, and the amount of the Unfunded Debt forty-eight. If the former were divided by twelve, the monthly expenditure would be found to amount to about 1,700,000*l.* To meet this, there was a total in regular taxes of not more than 7,000,000*l.* If the monthly 1,700,000*l.* were multiplied by three, the expenditure of the quarter would appear to be 5,100,000*l.* and only 4,000,000 of Ways and Means to cover it, leaving a deficiency of 1,100,000*l.* on the April quarter. He had made those statements to show that the country might be deprived of money altogether for the ensuing quarter, for the Exchequer Bills might then be paid in on account of the Revenue. If it were said they would not, then the Right Hon. Gentleman must raise the interest on them, for they were already at a considerable discount, and would of course be paid in, if it continued to increase. Where, in that case, should we find funds to meet the expenditure from April to July, and the other quarters? With a deficiency in our revenue nearly equal to the Sinking Fund, what would be our situation but a state of bankruptcy if war or a rumour of war should arise—if the affairs of France did not subside, and a new revolution took place in that country?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER acquitted the Hon. Gentleman of an intention to mistake any part of this important subject. He was only mistaken. He had laid it down that the provision for half the year must be exhausted in April. He was not aware that half a quarter had elapsed before any of the supplies granted for the present year had been applied. The Malt Tax had been voted in January, and the first application of its produce had taken place about the middle of February. There was no mystery in this; and it was well known that the services had been defrayed out of monies remaining from the last year. The public grants had not commenced to be issued in 1818 till the beginning of March, or the end of February. It was not therefore astonishing that they should have lasted nearly to the present time. As to the unfunded debt, it might amount, together with the part for Ireland, to forty-eight millions, as the Honourable Gentleman

had stated. But he ought not to have forgotten that sixteen millions of it had last year been paid off and funded. He also feared that the Exchequer Bills might be paid in, on account of the revenue. But that had not been the case even during the last war, when the discount upon them was much greater than at present. Very few had then been paid into the Revenue. As to the period when he should submit to the House a plan for a general provision for the service of the year, it would be when the question of the Bank should have been fully investigated and the Report of the Committee should be in the possession of the House. Till then he should preserve the same silence respecting his financial arrangements for the year, which he had hitherto maintained. It seldom happened that a General Budget was proposed before Easter. At what period he should bring it forward this year, must depend on circumstances which he could not foresee, but especially on the time at which the Report of the Bank Committee would be produced. With respect to his becoming short of money, the Hon. Gentleman need entertain no fear that he should not look forward so as to prevent his being entangled in difficulties of that nature.—(A laugh.)

Mr. MABERLEY contended, that as the Exchequer Bills had been issued at a premium of 20s., and were now at a discount of 2s., they had in fact fallen 22s.

Mr. TIERNEY, in a speech of considerable extent, which the lateness of the hour permits us only to describe, thanked the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Maberley) for bringing forward a statement which had not been answered. If the Exchequer Bills had partly recovered from their late fall, and were now only at a discount of 2s., it was in expectation of a flourishing speech from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite. But if after the 5th of April next, their holders were of opinion that they would continue to fall, they would of course throw them back upon Government, and the State might be aground for money, for it could only be got from the Bank. But if the Right Hon. Gentleman would not come to Parliament for it, before the Committee had made its Report, it would be still more indecent for the Bank to aid him before that Report had made its appearance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, whatever ignorance he might pretend, knew perfectly well at this very moment whether he could raise the supplies of the year by funding or by a loan. It was disgraceful for him and for the country to prolong this state of indecision, and thus to throw the door wide open to all kinds of speculations in the funds. He then contended that instead of making the six millions, which formed the ground of the present measure, applicable to the public service, their interest was the only advantage to be derived from the proposed arrangement. And would it be possible to go on with a sinking fund of 14 millions and a half, when not less than 13 or 14 millions must be borrowed every year to support it. The consequence of such a system was, to make the wary prey on the unwary.—He complained of the delay in proposing the Budget. The Right Hon. Gentleman would say nothing till he could make a grand display. But he would tell that Right Hon. Gentleman that he would make no grand display this year, for he was now fully understood. All that was required of him was to state the real case to the country, to look its difficulties, boldly in the face, and to point out their remedy. Not that he (Mr. T.) had any to propose.

Mr. HUSKISSON contended that it was impossible for his Right Hon. Friend, pending the present secret inquiry, to propose any measure of finance, as it would expose him to questions which he could not answer. Before the Report of the Bank Committee, no arrangement could be made that would prove beneficial to the public. But when that Report should come, then would the House be called upon to look at the difficulties of the country in the face, to revise the whole of her financial system, and to apply the best remedies for reducing her debt, and increasing her revenue.

Mr. TIERNEY rejoiced at the prospect thus opened by the Hon. Gentleman. He now considered Government pledged to that grand and important investigation.

Mr. HUSKISSON denied having spoken from authority.

After a few desultory observations from Mr. GRENFELL, Mr. MABERLEY, and Mr. PROTHEROE, in reply to which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the six millions would not be forthcoming at once at the beginning of the quarter, but would accrue progressively to its close, so that the interest on the whole sum would be paid only for a short period, the Resolution was agreed to. The House then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received this day.

## Military.

*General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.*

FORT WILLIAM, August 21, 1819.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Transfers:

Cornet R. E. J. Kerr from the 4th (Sneyd's) to the 1st Rohillah Cavalry.

Lieutenant Cave and Cornet T. B. Smith from the 4th Rohillah Cavalry to the 2d Nusseree Battalion, the former in his present rank and the latter as Ensign.

Cornets S. B. Hemming and J. Beveridge from the 4th Rohillah Cavalry, the former to the 1st Nusseree Battalion and the latter to the Sirmoor Battalion with the rank of Ensign.

Lieutenants W. G. Edgar and T. P. Maillard from the 3d Rohillah Cavalry to the Ramghur Battalion with their present rank.

Assistant Apothecary John Smart, of the regular Establishment, is promoted to the rank of Apothecary.

Doubts having been entertained of the applicability of the General Orders of the 7th of November 1818, to the case of Sergeants of European Corps when transferred to the Invalid Establishment, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that all European Invalids, whether Privates, or Non-Commissioned Officers, shall receive the same Pay as they drew with their Corps at the period of their transfer to the Non-effective List.

His Lordship in Council also resolves, that Drummers and Fifers of the European Invalid Establishment, shall receive the rates of Pay drawn by a Gunner of Artillery or Private of Infantry after fourteen (14) years effective Service, as they may be Invalided from the Artillery or Infantry branch of the Service. This indulgence is restricted to Men Invalided subsequently to the period from which augmented rates of Pay to European Soldiers were granted.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

*General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 19, 1819.*

Assistant Surgeon Duff is appointed to the temporary Medical charge of the Garrison of Monghyr, and of the Hospital for Insane Natives at that place, and directed to join without delay and relieve Assistant Surgeon Hogg. Assistant Surgeon Hogg has permission to proceed to the Presidency on leave of absence when relieved by Mr. Duff.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

Lieutenant Barnett, 1st Battalion 27th Regiment, has leave of absence in extension, to remain at the Presidency, from the 1st of July to the 9th of August.

*Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 20, 1819.*

Lieutenant and Adjutant Parsons, 2d Battalion 25th Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Major of Brigade to the Troops in Oude, upon the departure of Captain Cooper, until the arrival of Brigade Major Conroy.

Lieutenant Impey is appointed to officiate as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment during the absence, on duty, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Parsons.

Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm's appointment, on the 26th July 1819, of Captain Maxwell, Madras Artillery, to be Commissary of Stores with the Division, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Brevet Captain Horaburgh is appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Brandon, or until further orders.

*Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 21, 1819.*

The Commander in Chief adverting to the period that the Code of Medical Regulations, published in Government General Orders, dated the 19th of April 1816, has been in force, and concluding that the Hospital Apprentices may now be looked to for supplying vacancies in the Department of Apothecary and Steward, His Excellency is pleased to notify, that henceforward no person not belonging to the regular Hospital Establishment will be appointed Apothecary, Assistant Apothecary, Steward, or Assistant Steward, unless there shall happen to be no individual of the Establishment qualified for the situations.

The Commander in Chief therefore requests the attention of Superintending Surgeons to the orders, the dates of which are quoted below.

\* G. O. G. G. 30th August, 1816.—G. O. C. C. 23d April, 1817.—G. O. C. C. 31st August, 1816.



prescribing the manner in which vacancies in the Establishment of Warrant Hospital Staff are to be supplied, and the channels through which recommendations of Persons to fill the same are to be made.

As the object in forming a distinct class of Warrant Hospital Staff will not be fulfilled unless the Surgeons with European Corps sedulously watch over the conduct of the young men placed under their charge, and carefully instructed them in the duties of the situations they are destined to fill, the Commander in Chief hopes that those Medical Officers will be solicitous to acquit themselves, satisfactorily of this important and charitable part of their duty.

Superintending Surgeons when making their periodical tours of inspection, are requested to ascertain the professional acquirements, as well as the general conduct of the Hospital Apprentices and the Warrant Hospital Staff, and will include the result of their inquiries in their annual report for His Excellency's information.

The appointment, by Colonel Loveday, of Lieutenant and Interpreter Bunbury of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment, to act as cantonment Staff at Barrackpore, from the 1st instant, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Croudice, 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master during the absence of Brevet Captain Gordon, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Douglas is appointed Acting Adjutant to the Gorruckpore Light Infantry, during the absence, on duty, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wake.

The duty on which Major Stark was employed at Agra no longer requiring his presence there, he will rejoin the Head-quarters of the Horse Brigade at Meerut.

Major Ahmuty, 2d Battalion Artillery Regiment, is directed to join the Head-quarters of the Battalion at Agra, and to assume command of the Agra Division of Artillery.

In order to complete the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment, and 1st Battalion 30th Regiment, now serving in Cuttack, to the augmented strength authorized in General Orders of the 3d April last, and also to fill up vacancies, 110 Sepoys are ordered to be transferred to each of these Battalions from the Benares Levy. These men are to be struck off the strength of the Levy, and enrolled with the Corps to which they are transferred on the 1st proximo. Captain Wood, Commanding the Levy, will fill their place by new Recruits as speedily as possible.

Lieutenant Howe, of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, is appointed to the charge of these Draughts, and directed to proceed with them by water from Benares to Barrackpore. Further instructions on this subject will be sent to the officer Commanding at Benares.

A Native General Court Martial is to assemble at Cuttack at such time as Brigadier Thomas, Commanding in that Province, may direct, for the trial of Subadar Shree Kishun Sing, of the 1st Battalion 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

The Brigadier will be pleased to select an Officer properly qualified to conduct the Proceedings.

The Prisoner to be warned, and all evidences directed to attend.

Lieutenant A. C. Beatson, doing duty with the European Regiment, will proceed and join the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment at Sangor, to which he stands posted.

Gunner Develin, of the Regiment of Artillery, is promoted to the rank of Serjeant, and transferred to the Town Major's Department in Fort William from this date.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Assistant Surgeon Clarke, General Hospital, has leave of absence, to Dacca, on his private affairs, from the 20th of August, to the 5th of November.

Captain Swindell, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, has leave of absence to the Presidency, on his private affairs, from the 1st of October, to the 31st of March.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Penny, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, has leave of absence, in extension, to enable him to rejoin, from the 3d July, to the 3d of November.

#### Head-Quarters, Calcutta, August 23, 1819:

A Native General Court Martial is to assemble at Neemuch, at such time as Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, C. B., may appoint, for the trial of Moll Chud Banecah, and such other Prisoners as may be brought before it.

Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow will select an Officer properly qualified to conduct the Proceedings.

The Prisoner to be warned, and all Evidences directed to attend.

J. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

#### Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 19, 1819.

17th Foot. The details of the Regiments stated in the Margin, 87th Foot. arrived from Madras on the Honorable Company's Ship Rose, under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Shawe of the 87th, will be arranged as follows on their Disembarkation, when Major General Wood will be pleased to order the Party for His Majesty's 17th Foot to join the Head Quarters of that Corps immediately, upon which Lieut. Colonel Shawe will deliver over to Lieut. Colonel Nicol all the Documents he has relative to the Volunteers from the 84th for the 17th Foot, and to the Acting Brigade Major, those referable to the 87th Regiment.

The Party for the 87th Regiment (sick excepted) will proceed to Cawnpore by water as soon as the necessary means, which Major General Wood will be pleased to apply for in the usual manner, can be prepared for their Transport, with such men as are recovered belonging to the same Corps, and to the 11th Dragoons.

Lieut. Young of the 8th Dragoons will hold himself in readiness to proceed in charge of these Troops to Cawnpore.

An Assistant Surgeon from His Majesty's 17th Regiment will afford Medical aid to this Detachment from Fort William to Berhampore, from which Station he will return to his Regimental duty without delay, upon being relieved by Assistant Surgeon Owen of the 87th, who will join the party for the purpose of affording it Medical aid to its destination.

Doctor Greig, who stands appointed Assistant Surgeon to the 67th Regiment in General Orders of the 29th ult. (No. 1740) will repair to Bombay with as little delay as possible for the purpose of joining his Corps.

Lieut. Holt of the 84th Regiment, and Ensign Williams of the 86th, who came to Fort William on duty with the Troops on the Rose, will hold themselves in readiness to embark for England by the first favorable opportunity.

Captain Turner, Acting Brigade Major to the King's Troops, will furnish Lieut. Young, 8th Dragoons, with a transcript of the 8th and 9th Paragraphs of General Orders to His Majesty's Forces, dated the 3d June, 1819.

By Orders of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

#### Head Quarters, Calcutta, August 20, 1819.

At a General Court Martial held at Secunderabad on the 24th May and on subsequent days, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, Ensign Charles Deane of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge, vizt.

"For ungentlemanlike and unofficerlike conduct in saying in the presence of Major Murray, H. M. 30th Regiment, Lieutenant Garrey and Lieutenant and Adjutant Atkinson, H. M. 30th Regiment, and others, at different periods, that I was a Coward, Liar, and Blackguard, and this at a time when I was not present with the Corps to defend my character against such harsh expression."

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Lieut. H. M. 30th Regt.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—The Court finds the Prisoner, Ensign Charles Deane of H. M. 30th Regiment, Guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of "Ungentlemanlike conduct," of which the court fully acquits him; for that part of the charge on which the Court have found him Guilty, it doth sentence him to be reprimanded in such manner as the Officer confirming this Sentence may be pleased to direct."

Lieutenant General Trapaud deemed it expedient to make the following observations.

"If the prisoner knew any circumstances implicating the character of Lieutenant Sullivan, it was his duty to represent it officially to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, but his conduct in resorting to private aspersion is highly reprehensible."—"I confirm therefore the Sentence of the Court, and in pursuance thereof most severely reprimand Ensign Deane of H. M. 30th Regiment of Foot accordingly."

Ensign Deane is to be released from arrest, and return to his duty."

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief directs that the foregoing Order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOMAS McMAHON, Col. Adj. Genl.

#### Head-Quarters, Calcutta, August 20, 1819.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness

the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, shall be made known.

53d Foot.—This establishes the promotion of Cornet Rolland and appointment of R. G. Davidson in the 22d Dragoons, in succession to Sir J. Gordon, Bart. from the 22d Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, 5th July, 1817.

The following Promotions are cancelled.

53d Foot.—Brevet Major and Captain J. Giles to be Major without purchase, vice Piercy, deceased, 5th July, 1817.

Lieut. Sir John Gordon, Bart. from the 22d Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Giles, promoted, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, August 21, 1819.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, shall be made known.

22d Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant R. Robinson, from the 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice T. McKenzie, who exchanges, 20th August, 1819.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant T. McKenzie, from the 22d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice R. Robinson, who exchanges, 20th August, 1819.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, August 23, 1819.

With the view to offer every possible advantage to the soldiers of the 21st and 22d Dragoons, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is happy to have it in his power to extend the period of Volunteering, and to throw open to their service, the 8th, 11th, 13th and 17th Dragoons, as Corps into which they may make choice to volunteer under the instructions, as to Age, Bounty, &c. &c. detailed in the General Order of the 24th of June, 1819, (No. 1702,) issued to His Majesty's Forces in India.

With the view of giving the men of the 21st and 22d Dragoons, ample time to make up their minds, eight clear days will be allowed them respectively after the receipt of this order, should they be desirous of remaining in India, and of availing themselves of the liberal advantages held out.

At the expiration of the eight days the volunteering is to cease, the returns are to be closed, and the documents required by the General Orders, No. 1702, are to be prepared, and forwarded forthwith to the Adjutant General of his Majesty's Forces.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A. G.

#### PENANG CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. William Sartorius, to be Accountant and Auditor.

Mr. William S. Cracroft, to be Deputy Accountant and Auditor, and to be Agent for the Affairs of Acheen.

Mr. A. D. Maingy, to be Sub-Treasurer.

Mr. J. Anderson, to be Deputy Warehouse Keeper, and Malay Translator.

#### CEYLON.

On Monday the 19th July H. M. ship Dauntless, Captain the Hon'ble V. Gardner, anchored at Galle, having on board Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. appointed to the Staff of this Island. The Major General landed the same day under the salute due to his rank, and setting out next morning on his journey, arrived at Colombo on the 21st in the afternoon. His entry into the Fort was announced by a Salute, and a Guard of Honour was in attendance to receive him at the King's House. On Thursday the 24th a Council was held at the Council Chamber, when Sir Edward Barnes was, in pursuance of the Commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, sworn of His Majesty's Council in Ceylon, and took his Seat accordingly, under a Salute of 11 Guns.

We have to congratulate the Colony on the arrival of an Officer of such distinguished talent and high Military reputation.

## Domestic Occurrences.

### BIRTHS.

At Surat, on the 13th of July, the Lady of John Romer, Esq. of a Daughter.

### DEATHS.

Yesterday Morning, the 27th instant, at the early age of 28 years, Mr. John Gross, a young man whose untimely end will be long deeply and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends. Aware of his approaching dissolution, he bore a lingering illness with manly fortitude, and met death with christian piety and resignation.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
27 La Minerve	French	E. Le Cog	Bourbon	July 21

### CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
27 Amboyna	British	D. Wilson	Madras
27 Tottenham	British	C. Davey	Mad. & London

### BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
24 Cornwall	British	W. Richardson	Bushire	
26 Bombay Merchant	British	J. Clarkson	London	Apr. 5

### BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
24 Marquis Camden	British	T. Larkins	China
24 Vansittart	British	R. Dalrymple	China
24 Inglis	British	T. Borradaile	China
24 Essex	British	R. Nisbet	China
26 Elizabeth	British	T. Harrison	London

## Nautical Notices.

The ship Saratoga, Captain Leach, from Calcutta, reached Portsmouth in America, on the 23d of March, on her way to Boston; and the ship London Packet, Captain Cathell, also from Calcutta, arrived at Baltimore on the 14th of March.

The ship Surry, Captain Raine, from Hobart Town the 7th of April, arrived at Sydney on the 21st, with some prisoners. Passengers, W. H. Moore and T. S. Amos, Solicitors.

The brig Greyhound, from Calcutta and Hobart Town, arrived at Sydney on the 22d of April. Passengers, Captain Mackie, 30th Regiment, and Quarter Master McDonald, H. M. 40th Regiment.

The schooner Derwent, Captain Carr, sailed from Hobart Town, for Batavia, on the 22d of February last.

His Majesty's brig Prince Leopold, commanded by Mr. S. R. Chase, from Hobart Town, was expected at Sydney about the end of April.

The brig Jupiter, Captain Ainsworth, from Kangaroo Island, arrived at Hobart Town on the 1st of April, with a cargo of skins. Her Chief Officer, Mr. Charles Feen, and a man named Samuel Tomlins, were both unfortunately drowned in the Bay of Shoals at Kangaroo Island.

## Passengers.

Passengers arrived at Bombay on the Bombay Merchant.

Captain A. B. Campbell; Lieutenant Addison; Mrs. Addison; Mr. H. Fawcett; Mr. H. C. Teasdale; Mr. S. D. Wilson; Mr. E. Carthew; Mr. D. Liddle; Mr. C. Johnston.

Passengers embarked from Bombay on the Elizabeth.

Captain Blast, H. C. Marine; Lieutenant Dominicetti, H. C. Marine; Mr. H. Dyson, H. C. Marine; Mrs. Tanner; Master Thomas Tanner; Miss Jessie Tanner; Miss Eliza Tanner; Mr. G. Osborne; 52 Invalids, 4 Women, and 3 Children.

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1774

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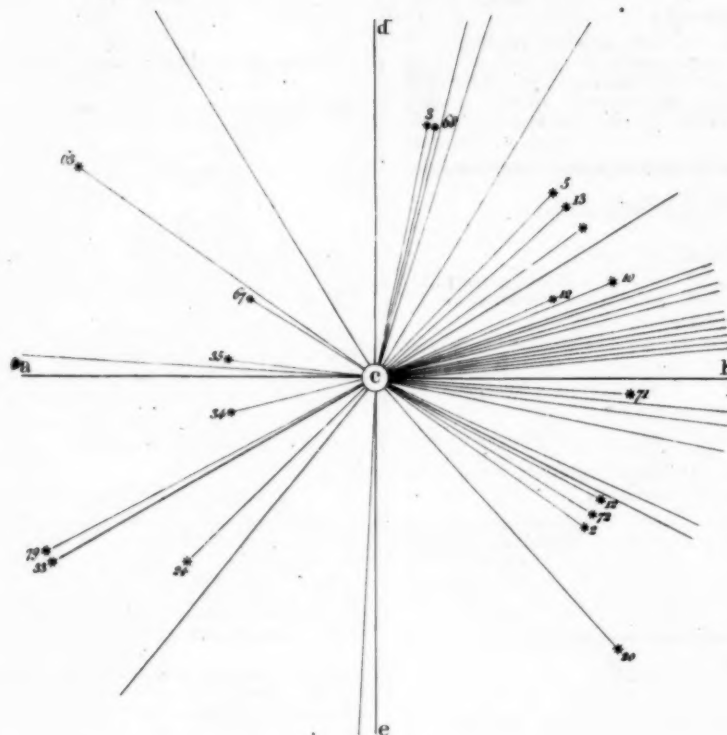
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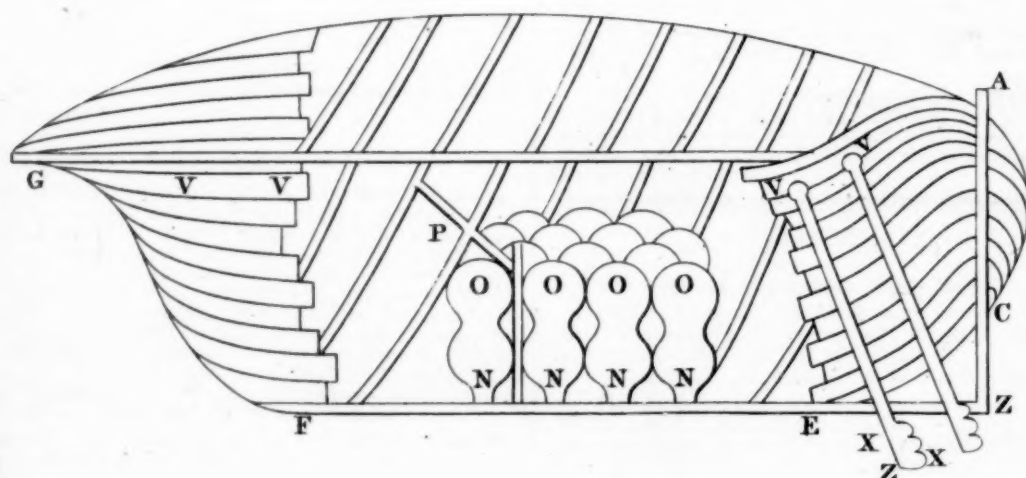
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# Herschell's Astronomical Experiments

August 1839



## Submarine Navigation?



Engraved for the Calcutta Journal.